

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 674.]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1799.

[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street).—PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

THOMAS HUGHES, from John Hughes dec'd, will think any person who will give him information in what part of Kentucky his mother lived; her name is Mary Carr, and is now the wife of Edward Carr—A line addressed to the Printer of this paper, containing the above information will be sufficient.

Just received, and for sale by
GRAINGER & WHELAN,
At the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, the following articles, VIZ:
Young Hylon, 1 pair
Hylon skin, 1 pair
Bohea, 1 pair
Coffee, 1 pair
Leaf sugar, 1 pair
Pepper, 1 pair
Coppers, 1 pair
Superfine Cloth, 1 pair
Honey, 1 pair
All of the best kinds.
The above goods will be sold by whole sale for CASH.

W. Grainger.
Lexington, August 15, 1799.

TAKE NOTICE
THAT on Wednesday the 23 day of October will be sold to the highest bidder within one mile of Watson's mill, on Boone's creek, Clarke county, all my stock—more which are some valuable Horses, Mares and colts; also, some large Best Steers, Cows and Calves; Young Cattle, and a number of Sheep and Hogs. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchasers paying bond with approved security. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

James Moore.
August 12, 1799.

BURN AWAY
FROM the subscriber on the night of the 14th instant, CATO, a negro man, about 25 years of age, remarkably thin made, yellow complexion, about 6 feet high. As he has lived five or six years with Mr. Craig at Georgetown, it is probable he may be lurking in that neighborhood. He was formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Woolfolk—Whoever apprehends said negro, and delivers him to me in Scott county, on Mr. Connolly's run, or I secure him to that I get him, shall be amply rewarded.

Rodes Smith.
August 15, 1799.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment on, or purchasing a due-bill given by me to Charles Leathers, for 181. 3s. as I have paid the full amount thereof and more, on account of the said Leathers.

James Mitchell.
August 19, 1799.

WHEREAS, an advertisement has appeared in the Palladium of the 8th inst. signed by William Smith, for the purpose of selling a tract of land—I think it my duty to caution the public against any purchases that they might be inclined to make. The propriety of doing so will appear, when the following particulars are related.

Notwithstanding patents have issued to some of the representatives of Jones & May, yet they cannot claim such property as was equitable title what ever. It is certain that a contract was made between me and those persons, for the conveyance of one fourth of land lands, provided their agency in the management of the said lands, was deemed satisfactory. But nothing having been done, they never having discharged their duty as agents, no claim in either law or equity, can be made to convey such land, or to justify any steps that they may take. If a former advertisement is attended to, it will there appear, that I have forewarned all persons from purchasing under assignments from me. This property would not be done if the unfilled affairs pertaining to the lands, did not justify such a measure. I will, however, leave the business to be truly represented before several good men.

And if any money should be due to the above named representatives, I will discharge the amount. If it should also appear that they are entitled to any part of the lands mentioned in the agreement between myself and the said Jones and May, I will for ever relinquish any further claim to that part. But until this settlement takes place, I am in duty bound to protect their property as I consider my own, by every legal title, that can be attached to it. Mr. Lewis, and the representatives of May & Jones, are therefore forewarned from selling any lands whatever (and purchases are also cautioned) that have been assigned by patent from me to those representative.

I am, however, much astonished that Mr. Lewis should have those lands advertised when he well knows that I have disposed of a part of them, and that the purchasers are now in possession. These lands surely would not have been disposed of, unless I had some title to do so. That I have this title, and that this title has not been doubted, those who are acquainted with the business are willing to testify. But notwithstanding, I have made innumerable efforts to have it placed in a fair point of view, and to bring about an equitable settlement, yet steps have been taken that cannot fail to make an unfavorable impression on the public mind. I appeal to Mr. Vassers, whether my propositions have not all been fair and honorable; whether I have not frequently endeavored to bring the business to an issue, and finally to determine it to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned.

From these representations the public will see the reasons by which I have heretofore been governed in this business. They cannot fail to render me that justice, which every man is entitled to, whilst acting under the influence of rights which they clearly consider as his own.

August 17, 1799. B. NETHERLAND.

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, near Hutchcraft's mill, on Stoner's fork of Licking, a dark bay Mare, two years old, 14 hands high, has a star on her face, has an oval shaped hind end, on the hind side of the hind side; appraised to 40 dollars.

John Haffy.
August 17, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the mouth of Dick's river, a roan Mare about 14 hands high, appears to be old, branded on the near shoulder G; appraised to 31.

Matthew McCampbell.
June 3, 1799.

Taken up by the subscriber, in Garrard county, a black Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands 2 inches high, with a final star in her forehead, branded with D on her near shoulder, and R on her near buttock, a good 93 bell on, with leather collar and double buckle; appraised to 108. 10s.

Henry Rannels, sen.
May 7, 1799.

LAST NOTICE.
THE subscriber being duly authorized to settle the debts of James and William Parker, does hereby request all those indebted to either of them, by bond, note or book account, to make payment by the tenth of September next in case of neglect, the most speedy method will be taken to compel payment.

Alex. Parker.
Lexington, August 8th, 1799.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intending to start for Philadelphia, on the 10th of September next, requests all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to make payment by that day. A proper regard to this request, will produce the best possible effects.

Alex. Parker.
Lexington, August 8th, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING declined the mercantile business, requests all those indebted to him to come forward and pay off their respective accounts immediately. Those who were unable to pay at this time, and whose accounts are unsettled, are requested to call and close the same, by giving their notes. If any fail to comply with this request, by the 20th of September next, they will be considered as unwilling to pay their just debts, and proper steps immediately taken for the recovery thereof.

Robert Barr.
Lexington, August 12th, 1799.

G. FREEMAN,
Physician & Surgeon.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has returned from the Indian towns from the Northwestern territory, with a fresh supply of different kinds of herbs, roots, plants, &c. used in the healing art. He continues (with the blessing of God) to perform cures in an easy, late and expeditious manner, without the least injury to the constitution—viz: Fevers, inflammations, croup, leucorrhoea, fluxes, fits, cramps, convulsions, head-ache, sore eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds, coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion, night sweats, inward debilities, low spirits, vapours in men, hysterics in women, difficulty of making water, bloody urine, coldness and rheumatism, effectually destroys worms, cures hot and wandering pains arising in different parts of the body, the effects of the influence of mercury, green wounds, old sores, ulcers, burns, fests, cankers, scald head in children, piles and fistulas, the whites in women, and all venereal weaknesses in both sexes, and all venereal venereal diseases cured.

The many cures performed within four years past, which will fully appear (to any gentleman who will please to call upon him, being too lengthy for this paper) by numerous vouchers of cures performed now in his hands properly attested, and whose authenticity cannot be denied.

N. B. He has taken an elegant large commodious house on High street, in a healthy part of the town, for the reception of persons who are affected with diseases, (and reside at a distance) they must find their own bedding. Such as may think proper to put themselves under his care, may depend on the great attention being paid to them in the faithful discharge of an duty, and the most reasonable charges. None need apply unless they have money for payment to pay for the medicine received, or can give approved security, payable in four months.

Lexington, 14th August, 1799.

NOTICE.
THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, will meet on the 10th day of September next, at the house of Robert Rayburn, on Hinchings fork of Licking, and proceed to take the depositions ofundry witnesses to perpetuate their testimony respecting an improvement made by John Martin, in a settlement and pre-emption of fourteen hundred acres of land granted to John Callaway, and patented in the name of said Callaway and John McGure, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary to perpetuate testimony.

FLANDERS CALLOWAY, & JOHN MCCLURE.
August 12th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Sugar creek, Garrard county, two horses, one a bay, about fourteen hands high, seven years old, branded G on the near buttock, two saddle spots, one on each side, a white spot near his left ear, appraised to 121.

Jeremiah Lungate.
April 6th, 1799.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Lexington District Court—July term, 1799.
John Marshall complainant,
vs.
James McBride, Henry M. Brile, William McBrile, James Bowles, Sarah Bowles, and Elizabeth Bowles, heirs at law of James McBride deceased, and Clement Burt and Margaret his wife, heirs at law of James Steele, heirs at law of Andrew Steele deceased, defendants.

In Chancery.
The defendants James McBride, Henry M. Brile, and William McBride, having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by virtue whereof, the sheriff of the said county do appear here on the third day of our next October court, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law, another pulled at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Lexington.

A Copy. Telly. HMP.

Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES,
N. W. of the river Ohio.

Roß county, Va.
COMMON PLEAS of March term 1799.

Mosher Cochran and Co. vs. Bertrand & Jesse Ewell.

WHEREAS a writ of foreign attachment hath issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the said county, at the fall of Mosher Cochran and Co. against Bertrand and Jesse Ewell, returnable to the aforesaid term, for five hundred dollars damages, by virtue whereof, the sheriff of the said county hath attached sundry credits of the said Bertrand and Jesse Ewell, in the said county.

Notice is given to the said Bertrand and Jesse Ewell, their attorneys, that unless they appear and give special bail to the sheriff, judgment will be entered against them, and the credits aforesaid disposed of agreeable to the law in such case adopted.

EDWARD TIPPIN, Proly.
JOHN S. WILLS, Counsel for plaintiff. J. J. jr.

NOTICE.
I AM authorized to build BOOKER'S PATENT THRESHING MACHINE, within the state of Kentucky, which the applicant to do on the most moderate terms, the whole expense of one not amounting to more than one hundred and fifty dollars. Their utility and expedition in threshing, may be known by ordering the one built for Thomas Hart jun. eq. near Lexington, of which there is a certificate herewith inserted. Mr. Cuthbert Banks of Lexington, with application of those who may wish to employ the subscriber, give every information when and where he is to be found.

William Maffie.
Lexington, August 13th, 1799.

I do certify that William Maffie has built for me a threshing machine, which he finished this day of the month of July. I had some five hundred of my barn, all of which, with one horse, was threshed out in sixty three minutes, that we then cleaned it together with what thrashed out in moving the grain to the machine, which, when cleaned, was a red twenty seven bushels. I do also certify that it did twenty seven bushels. I have generally had it done with flails.

Thomas Hart jun.
14th March, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Sugar creek, a chestnut sorrel mare, and yearling filly, the mare eight years old, hind feet white, some of the spots, in anamoevable. The filly on a five shilling bell, marked EK, the colt, chestnut foal, a star in her forehead, appraised to 161. 10s.

James McKinney.
June 26th, 1799.

THE CREDITORS OF
GEORGE NICHOLAS, DECEASED,
WHETHER by bond, account or otherwise, are requested to transmit to the subscribers copies of such bonds, accounts or other evidences of their demands, with the credits, &c. belonging thereto, as soon as possible.

The subscribers have been appointed executors of the last will of said deceased, and having not yet qualified, cannot, until that is done, pay or receive any monies due by or to said deceased, but are desirous to acquit themselves fully with the amount thereof, that measures may be taken to settle them as soon as possible after administration of the will is granted.

JAMES MORRISON, Lexington.
J. H. DAVEISS, Danville.

August 1, 1799.

The subscriber will attend at the office of said deceased, on the 10th of October next, and from thence until the end of the month, for the purpose of delivering out the papers, belonging to Law-suits in which he was employed—attendance of all his clients, in the above time is requested.

JOSEPH H. DAVEISS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Woodford county, near Todd's Ferry, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 13 or 14 years old, no brands perceptible in low order; appraised to 121.

DAVID STEEL.
April 29, 1799.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Lexington District Court—July term, 1799.
Thomas McClinton, complainant,
vs.
Benjamin Berry, and Marys Colmes jun. defendants.

In Chancery.
THE defendant, Berry, having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by virtue whereof, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next October term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law, another pulled at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Lexington.

A Copy. Telly. HMP.

Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on South Elkhorn, five miles below Georgetown, a sorrel mare, eleven years old, fine white hairs in her forehead, some saddle spots, both hind feet white, natural pacer; appraised 139.

John Moore.
Scott county, July 28th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Clarke county, near Boonborough, a flea bitten gray horse, about 18 or 20 years old, about 13 hands high, his near eye out, branded on the near shoulder and buttock this E; appraised to 11. 5s.

NICHOLAS GEORGE.
June 14, 1799.

Alexander Parker
HAS just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEENS & CHINA WARE.

Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH, Lexington, June 12th, 1799.

FLAX-SEED OIL.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A QUANTITY OF

FLAX-SEED OIL
OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Which he will sell at a reduced price for Cash. JAMES MORRISON.
Lexington, July 18, 1799.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Woodford county, the 23d ult. a Negro man named Moses, about 25 years old, a stout well made black fellow, very white teeth and frequently flutters his right eye. I understand he has a permit in my name, to hire himself at a pence he will lay about Lexington or Paris. The above reward will be given to any person who will secure him in any jail, so that I may get him, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

J. Finnie.
August 7, 1799.

To be Leased.
FOR a term of years, one thousand acres of land on Pages creek—one thousand acres on Pleasant run, and five hundred and fifty-six acres on Highland creek, all in Logan county, the property of Francis Brodie. The object of these leases is to put the land, or a part of it, in a state for cultivation. Advantageous contracts may be made by applying in Lexington, to

Henry Clay.

GEORGE WEIGART,
HATTER.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed to Lexington, and taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob Kiler, blacksmith, on High street, next door to Melchor Myers—where he intends prosecuting his business in his different branches. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice.

August 7, 1799.

N. B. Wanted to purchase, a quantity of Lums's Wool.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,
In the Mercantile line, Accounting room, private or Judiciary office.

A YOUNG MAN,
Acquainted with business in the above capacities, and who can be recommended to the satisfaction of the employer.

Letters, put paid, directed to T. C. L. at the Office of the Palladium in Frankfort, or John B. Brent's tavern in Lexington will be duly attended to.

July 10, 1799.

NOTICE
THAT I shall make application to the county court of Bourbon county, to establish a town on my land on the north fork of Beaver creek, agreeable to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

John Gorin.
23d July, 1799.

European Intelligence.

France.

PARIS, May 26.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY:

ARMY OF ITALY

Official Report of the operations of the Army of Italy, addressed to the Executive Directory by the commander in Chief, Moreau, and the General of Division, Emmanuel Grouchy, Chief of the Staff ad interim. (Without date.)

"The army of Italy, placed between Po, and the Teno, its right at Alexandria and its left at Valence, in possession of Caillat and Verne by strong detachments, was in a state to make the enemy repeat any attempt to pass the Po and the Teno. Accordingly on the 11th of May, after having made disposition in different points, he gained a passage over the Po; but the faithful and vigorous arrangements of adjutant general Garreau, who commanded the left wing of the division of general Grouchy, succeeded in defeating the design of the Austrians. All those who passed on the right bank were either killed or taken prisoners. A single battalion, commanded by Dupelin, chief of battalion, made 500 Austrians lay down their arms. On the 12th in the morning, a body of 7000 Russians crossed the Po at Ballagnana, with confidence, and directed their chief attack on Pécot. General Moreau had foreseen the attack, and had, therefore, disposed the division of Grouchy in a manner proper to receive them, which he did with intrepidity. His division, however, maintained its ground with difficulty, when the arrival of fresh troops, and the ability and distinguished courage of the chief of brigade Galland, who commanded them, began to repulse the enemy. At this point, the division of Victor, which the commander in chief ordered to advance with all possible haste, having appeared on the heights of Pécot, the Russians were attacked both on their left flank & in front. The action was long and desperate; a country house, situated in the centre of the attack, was taken and retaken several times. At length the enemy gave way on all sides, the village of Ballagnana was carried, and the Russians were driven into the river, and upwards of two thousand of them drowned. Their commander, General Schuboff, was killed. From 7 to 800 prisoners, 5 pieces of cannon, a standard, a number of covered wagons, and the baggage of the enemy, are the proofs of the constant valour of our troops. The artillery was used in the most effective manner. General Grouchy having been wounded in the arm, was replaced by the Piedmontese General Colli, who, as well on the occasion as since he has been with the army, has given repeated proofs of talents and intrepidity. Several officers of the staff were obliged to quit the field of battle, and among others was the aid-de-camp Capt. Fangerou, who had a leg shattered by a petard, he was wounded in his head, and his horse killed under him. Our loss amounts to 300 men killed or wounded.

"The commander in chief promoted to the rank of General of brigade, on the field of battle, the chief of brigade Galland, and the adjutant general Garreau. He also appointed the aid-de-camp Frenier and Fangerou, chiefs of squadrons."

6th Prarial, May 29.

There is at this moment circulated a piece of news, which if it be confirmed, will be of the greatest importance, and will have a great influence on the destiny of Europe. It is asserted, upon the authority of letters from Amsterdam, dated the 6th Prarial, May 21, that Russia has declared war against Prussia. It is at least certain, that Russia has spoken to Prussia in a tone of menace like becoming; and that Prussia in its turn, has assumed a tone firm and energetic. The Prussian minister has declared at Petersburg, that he was firmly resolved not to enter into the coalition against France. It is added that the same declaration has been made at the court of Vienna. (Surveillance.)

The king of Prussia has granted a passage through his territory for 6000 horses, purchased for us.

A rupture between Russia and Prussia becomes every day more probable, and would necessarily be an alliance between France and Prussia.

England.

LONDON, June 7.

His Prussian majesty is now on his way from Berlin to Castle, where he will review the Russian army.

A commission of military inquiry has been appointed by the Archduke Charles, to enquire into the conduct of the French plenipotentiaries. General Spauk is to be president of it, and it is to consist of two colonels, two majors, and two auditors. It is to hold its sittings at Villengien in Suabia.

The Gazette Extraordinary published yesterday morning, contains detailed ac-

counts of the advantages obtained by the Austrians in the Engadine. The French have evacuated the Canton of Appenzel. The Austrians entered St. Gall on the 20th ult. and gen. Bellegarde is at Chivenna. The French had lost 4000 prisoners and 36 pieces of cannon.

Paris papers to the 11th of June inclusive have been received in town. They contain two letters from general Maffina to the French directory, dated the 24 and 25th ultimo, by the 1st of which it appears, "that the Austrians were repulsed in an attempt to cross the Rhine with a small body of troops, on the 23d ult. near Coblenz, (in the Canton of Zurich,) and Klingman, with the loss of 300 prisoners, and several drowned in attempting to recapture the Rhine." In the second letter, general Maffina states, "that the Austrians having collected a force on the left bank of the Thur (he does not state how all the country between the Rhine and the Thur came into the possession of the Austrian troops, and where they now remain) he had thought it necessary to attack them, and had driven them back to the right bank of that river. In this action the Austrians are said to have lost 3,500 prisoners amongst whom are col. Barco and capt. Prince of Hohenlohe, besides one standard, two pieces of cannon, and 2000 killed and wounded. The French had 400 killed and wounded."

An article from Strasbourg of the 27th ult. says that Maffina's action, mentions, "that the Austrians were in possession of Winterthur, on the right bank of the Thur, and that the Swiss convention, after naming a committee of seven persons who, together with the executive directory, were to exercise all the authority of the state had dissolved itself. The directory, &c. had retired from Lucerne to Aarau."

We must wait for further advices before we can appreciate the true result of these different operations; but there seems no doubt that something very important has happened, to have induced the Austro-Swiss convention to have dissolved itself. Very fortunate consequences are argued from this proceeding.

Italy.

NICE, May 17.

In pursuance of the invitation the general administration of the Imperial administration of the Canton of Nice announced this day, by found of trumpet the following intelligence:

1. The army of Naples, in conjunction with that of Moreau, has completely routed the enemy at Alexandria, driven him from Novara, Verceil, and La Lunelle, and is still in pursuit of him." This intelligence is official.

Note of the Editors of La Clef du Cabinet. "We cannot avoid observing, that we cannot consider this news as official, because the government still continues silent on the subject."

Helvetic Republic.

LAUSANNE, May 21.

Letters of yesterday confirm the advantages which the French army in Italy. One of them is thus expressed: "A letter just arrived from Chambery, and I can certainly confirm to you that the French armies are at Milan. Thirteen thousand Austrians have lost their lives in attempting the assault of the fort."

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

The following important information has been sent from the office of the secretary of state, to the several free ports, throughout the United States. It is headed by the late proclamation of the president of the United States, which we published some time since.

Extract of a letter from Robert Liffon, esq. minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, to the United States, dated New-York, July 12, 1799, to his excellency vice admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

"I have just learnt with concern, by a letter from brigadier gen. Maitland, dated at sea (lat. 35, N. long. 68 W.) the second of this month, that there has been a misunderstanding on the subject of the time fixed for renewing the commercial intercourse between the United States and St. Domingo."

"In the agreement entered into by gen. Maitland and myself with the American ministers, it was clearly understood by all parties and fixed, that the stipulated ports in the island, should be open on a certain day for the reception of the merchant vessels of Great Britain and the United States; nor that the ports of America and Jamaica, should be open on a certain day." In consequence of this understanding and the subsequent arrangements between gen. Maitland and the American consul general in St. Domingo, the president has by a proclamation dated the 24th of June, informed the inhabitants of the country, that it shall be lawful for vessels which have departed or may depart from the United

States, to enter the ports of Cape Francois and Port au Prince, on or after the 1st day of August next.

"Dr. Stevens, it seems, now conceives the meaning of the agreement to have been that vessels would not clear out from the American States before the 1st of August; and gen. Maitland informs me that you have given orders to your cruisers accordingly."

"It is impossible, however, considering the time that has elapsed, and the extent of the territory of the United States, that the president should now make any alteration in the measures adopted (were it devious that it should be so) indeed many vessels have already sailed, and are daily sailing from the different American ports, with a view to be ready to enter Cape Francois and Port au Prince on the day appointed."

"I take the first opportunity of mentioning this embarrassing circumstance, regretting that it was not in my power to give you the information sooner, and it remains that I should entreat you to be pleased without loss of time, to take such measures, in concert with Dr. Stevens and his majesty's lieutenant governor of Jamaica, as may be calculated to effect the opening of the ports in question, with the least possible delay; and I trust that you will, at the same time have the goodness to give such orders to your cruisers as will ensure to the American vessels, which have thus left their ports without any view of a fraudulent commerce, and by the express permission of their government, every necessary attention and good treatment."

I Timothy Pickering, secretary for the department of state of the United States of America, hereby certify, that the foregoing proclamation is a true copy of the original remaining in my office, and that the foregoing extract is faithfully copied from an original letter to Sir Hyde Parker, sent to me under a flying letter, by Mr. Liffon, for my information. Given under my hand and official seal, at Philadelphia, this 17th day of July, A. D. 1799.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

July 30.

We were yesterday evening favoured with the perusal of a letter from the Havana, dated July 1, 1799, from an authority which we cannot question, from which the following extract is a translation.

"The 5th of this month, a felucca arrived from Cadiz in 40 days—informed us, that the Spanish and French squadrons have formed a junction in the Mediterranean. By the same advices we also learn, that the English squadrons under Jarvis and Nelson had likewise joined. The Spanish and French fleets amounts to upwards of 40 sail of the line. The English about 30."

The above intelligence upon the authenticity of which we are perfectly satisfied, is the latest of any creditable kind which has been received; the date at Cadiz is the 26th or 27th of May, and it sets aside all rumours of an action—the dismantling of squadrons, and the various accounts of the different squadrons going in to Carthage and Toulon.

Extract from a Telegraphic dispatch from Paris to Strasbourg.

May 10. 5 o'clock A. M. The corps of the army under general Hatry, in Italy, has defeated the enemy, taken 2,500 men, killed 1000, and wounded 400.

A true copy.

(Signed)

CHAPPE.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Dublin, to his friend in this city, dated May 25.

"We have just received the joy-giving news, that Moreau and Maffina, have given to the Austrians and Russian bothers a most bloody and decisive defeat.—Moreau writes that at the first charge, the French had 2000 losses on their bayonets, and that the carnage became so horrible, that humanity compelled the officers to stop it."

"The fleets, Ferrol and Cadiz fleets, have certainly joined. We believe also, on strong authority, that they have taken ten sail of the line from Lord St. Vincent—chased the rest (that is four) of his fleet into Gibraltar, and are proceeding up the Mediterranean to pay their respects to Nelson and the Russians—afterwards they go, God knows where—perhaps to ERIN!"

Lexington, August 22.

By a gentleman from the North-West of the Ohio, we are informed that the frontiers of that country are under strong apprehensions from the Indians, especially those on Mad River, several of which have moved, and others are preparing block-houses.

A Cincinnati paper of the 12th instant, states, that there is no danger to be apprehended of an Indian war, as an ex-

press from Fort Wayne brings information that the Indians "are amicably disposed towards us."

Two gentlemen who arrived in town last night, informs that on the night of the 10th inst. two men were murdered on Zane's road, about thirteen miles on this side Mufkington; they were both shot and stabbed, and one of them tomahawked.

The editor of the Aurora was arrested on the 30th July, upon a warrant from judge Peters, and on behalf of the administration, for publishing in the Aurora of the 24th certain matters alleged to be defamatory or untrue, concerning the administration.

A course of Chemical Lectures will commence on Saturday next at the Transylvania University, precisely at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION
For sale at this office, and the office of the Guardian of Freedom, Frankfurt.

A QUARTERLY MEETING
OF THE ST. ANDREW SOCIETY will be held at Mr. Robert Megowan's tavern, in Lexington, on Saturday the 31st inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. The attendance of every member is particularly requested. By order of the Vice President,
W. Mackbean, Sec.

August, 21st, 1799.

LOST FROM ME.

ON the 6th day of April last, one BAY HORSE, which I bought of Philip Duff—the marks of the horse I am not able to describe at this time, but I will pay any person TEN DOLLARS, that will deliver the said horse to me in Lexington. The said Philip Duff lives on Silver creek, Madison county Kentucky.

Robert Ruffel.

August, 1799.

I THIS is to forewarn any person or persons from trading for a horse, or horses, to a certain Specter Griffin, of Lincoln county, and state of Kentucky, for two hundred pounds in horses, which said loan was given the 22nd day of April, 1799; and which horse I have paid, and will not pay it again, without compelled by law. Given under my hand this 19th day of August, 1799.

Michael Horine.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the head waters of Stoner, in Clarke county, a black horse, 14 and a half hands high, a flax in his forehead, both hind feet and a part of his legs white, branded on the near shoulder and buttock \$, four years old; appraised to \$5.

John M'Williams.

May 1799.

WILL be opened by Mrs. V. TORRENT, in Mr. Morrison's house, High street, on the 19th inst. A DANCING SCHOOL,

at the reasonable rate of four dollars a quarter, one half paid in advance, and the remainder at the expiration of the quarter.
Lexington, August 12th, 1799.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

American Intelligence.

Maffinajetta.

BOSTON, July 24.

The above news has been chosen a director, vice Newell, and Jean Debris, president of the council of five hundred.

A letter from Spain, dated the 17th April, says that letters of service had been recently given to some of their best officers, that several corps of troops had been ordered to march towards Valencia, and Alicante—and a great number of transports directed to be in readiness; whence it was conjectured that the capture of Minorca was the object in contemplation.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

From a number of concurring accounts it appears that the French fleet has entered Toulon, and the Spanish Carthage; after the latter had received very great injury from fires of war.

August 2.

A letter from Kingston, dated the 8th inst. received by the Montezuma, says—"Accounts are just received from Jerusalem, informing that a desperate battle has been fought between the armies of Touffiant and Rigaud, in which Rigaud was defeated, with great slaughter, and himself wounded."

Other accounts from Hispaniola state, that Rigaud occupied Gonaves and Petit Trou. At the latter place, all the whites are said to have been massacred. Touffiant's party, (the negroes) are denominated "aristocrats;" that of Rigaud, (the mulattoes) "republicans." The latter have exercised the most unheard of cruelties upon such of their enemies as have fallen into their hands.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated yesterday.

Notwithstanding the weather continues excessively warm, we have had only one case of the yellow fever this day. The alarm is very generally subsiding, and great hopes are entertained, the progress of the disease is arrested.

vessel; and it shall not be lawful to grant any permit, or to unlade any goods wares or merchandise, whatever, from such ship or vessel, until the said tonnage duty is first paid: And the register or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted by the officers of the customs to such ship or vessel at her departure from the port or place from whence she may have arrived (Mediterranean ports excepted) shall previous to such entry, be produced to the collector with whom such entry is to be made, and shall remain in his office; and on the clearance of such ship or vessel, the register and other documents shall be returned to the master or owner of such ship or vessel.

Tonnage duties to be paid on making entry, &c.

Certain ships' papers to be lodged with the collector on making entry.

Sec. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That to ascertain the tonnage of any ship or vessel, the surveyor or such other person as shall be appointed by the collector of the district to measure the same, shall, if the said ship or vessel be double decked, take the length thereof from the fore part of the main stem, to the after part of the stern post, above the upper deck, the breadth thereof at the broadest part above the main wales, half of which breadth shall be accounted the depth of such vessel, and shall then deduct from the length, three fifths, of the breadth, multiply the remainder by the breadth, and the product by the depth, and shall divide this last product by ninety-five, the quotient whereof shall be deemed the true contents or tonnage of such ship or vessel. And if such ship or vessel be single decked, the said surveyor or other person, shall take the length and breadth as above directed, in respect to a double decked ship or vessel, shall deduct from the said length three fifths of the breadth, and taking the depth from the under side of the deck plank to the ceiling in the hold, shall multiply and divide, as aforesaid, and the quotient shall be deemed the tonnage of such ship or vessel.

Mode of ascertaining the tonnage of vessels.

Sec. 65. *And be it further enacted*, That where any bond for the payment of duties shall not be satisfied on the day it may become due, the collector shall, forthwith and without delay cause a prosecution to be commenced for the recovery of the money thereon by action or suit at law, in the proper court having cognizance thereof, and in all cases of insolvency, or where any estate in the hands of the executors, administrators or assignees, shall be insufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceased, the debt, or debts due to the United States, on any such bond or bonds, shall be first satisfied; and any executor, administrator or assignees, or other person, who shall pay any debt due by the person or estate from whom, or for which they are acting, previous to the debt or debts, due to the United States from such person or estate being first duly satisfied and paid, shall become answerable in their own person and estate, for the debt or debts so due to the United States, or so much thereof as may remain due and unpaid: and actions or suits at law may be commenced against them for the recovery of the said debt or debts, or so much thereof as may remain due and unpaid, in the proper court having cognizance thereof:

Bonds for duties to be put in suit immediately after they become due,

Such bonds entitled to a priority of satisfaction in case of insolvency, &c.

in the office of a collector, shall not be invoiced according to the actual cost thereof at the place of exportation, with design to evade the duties thereupon, or any part thereof, all such goods, wares or merchandize, or the value thereof, to be recovered of the person making entry, shall be forfeited; and in every case in which the said collector shall suspect that any such goods, wares or merchandize are not invoiced at a sum equal to that for which they have usually been sold in the place or country from whence they were imported, it shall be the duty of such collector to take the said goods, wares or merchandize into his possession, and retain the same with due and reasonable care, at the risk and expence of the owner or owners, consignee or consignees thereof, until their value at the time and place of importation, shall be ascertained by two reputable merchants, to be chosen and appointed as in the case of damaged goods, or goods not accompanied with an invoice, and until the duties arising, according to such valuation, shall be first paid or secured to be paid, as required by this act in other cases of importation: *Provided*, That in case of a prosecution for the forfeiture aforesaid, such appraisement shall not be construed to exclude other proof upon the trial, of the actual and real cost of the said goods at the place of exportation.

Goods entered with a fraudulent invoice to be forfeited.

In case of suspicion thereof the goods shall be taken in to possession by the collector, and proceedings thereupon.

Sec. 67. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the collector, naval officer, or other officer of the customs, after entry made of any goods, wares or merchandize on suspicion of fraud, to open and examine, in the presence of two or more reputable merchants, any package or packages thereof, and if upon examination they shall be found to agree with the entries, the officer making such seizure and examination, shall cause the same to be re-packed and delivered to the owner or claimant forthwith; and the expence of such examination shall be paid by the said collector or other officer, and allowed in the settlement of their accounts; but if any of the packages so examined, shall be found to differ in their contents from the entry, then the goods, wares or merchandize contained in such package or packages shall be forfeited: *Provided*, That the said forfeiture shall not be incurred if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector and naval officer of the district where the same shall happen, if there be a naval officer, and if there be no naval officer, to the satisfaction of the said collector, or of the court in which a prosecution for the forfeiture shall be had, that such difference proceeded from accident or mistake, and not from an intention to defraud the revenue.

Officers of the customs may open packages, on suspecting fraud.

Sec. 68. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, naval officer and surveyor, or other person specially appointed by either of them for that purpose, shall have full power and authority to enter any ship or vessel in which they shall have reason to suspect any goods, wares or merchandize subject to duty, are concealed, and therein to search for, seize and secure any such goods, wares or merchandize; and if they shall have cause to suspect a concealment thereof in any particular dwell-

They may search suspected places for goods.

ling-house, store, building or other place, they or either of them shall, upon proper application on oath, to any justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant to enter such house, store or other place (in the day time only) and there to search for such goods; and if any shall be found, to seize and secure the same for trial; and all such goods wares and merchandise on which the duties shall not have been paid, or secured to be paid, shall be forfeited.

Collector to have the custody of goods seized.

Sec. 69. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares or merchandise, which shall be seized by virtue of this act, shall be put into, and remain in the custody of the collector, or such other person as he shall appoint for that purpose, until such proceedings shall be had as by this act are required to ascertain whether the same have been forfeited or not; and if it shall be adjudged that they are not forfeited, they shall be forthwith restored to the owner or owners, claimant or claimants thereof; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandise, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares or merchandise so concealed or purchased.

Penalty on buying or concealing goods liable to seizure.

Officers of the customs may make seizure out of their district.

Sec. 70. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several officers of the customs, to make seizure of and secure any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise which shall be liable to seizure by virtue of this or any other act of the United States, respecting the revenue, which is now or may hereafter be enacted, as well without as within their respective districts.

They may plead the general issue.

Sec. 71. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer or other person, executing, or aiding or assisting in the seizure of goods, shall be sued or molested for any thing done in virtue of the powers given by this act, or by virtue of a warrant granted by any judge or justice, pursuant to law, such officer or other person may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if in such suit the plaintiff is nonsuited, or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double costs; and in actions, suits or informations to be brought where any seizure shall be made pursuant to this act, if the property be claimed by any person, in every such case the *onus probandi* shall be upon such claimant. And if any person shall forcibly resist, prevent or impede any officer of the customs or their deputies, or any person assisting them in the execution of their duty, such person so offending, shall, for every such offence, be fined in a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars. And if any master or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel coming into, or arriving at any port or place within the United States, shall obstruct or hinder, or shall be the cause or means of any obstruction or hindrance with such an intent, to any officer of the customs or revenue, in going on board such ship or vessel, for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the revenue laws of the United

Double costs

Onus probandi to lie upon the claimant.

Penalty on resisting officers of the customs.

Date of vessels entry.	To whom consigned as per permit.	Marks.	Numbers.	Casks or packages.	Contents and quality, as marked by the inspector of the revenue.	Gauge.	Wantage.	What casks empty, or taken to fill up others.

District of
Port of

C. D. Gauger.

And the form of the return to be made by the measurers respectively, shall be as follows :

Form of
measurer's
return.

Return of the (here insert salt or coal as the case may be) measured from on board the (here insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port or place from which arrived.)

Date of vessels entry.	To whom consigned per permit.	Number of bushels in words at length.	Quality whether salt or coal.	Average weight of salt per bushel.

District of
Port of

E. F. Measurer.

And the said returns shall be made by the weighers, gaugers and measurers in books to be prepared by them for that purpose, and kept in the custom houses.

Tables of
fees and du-
ties to be
fixed up.

Sec. 73. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, naval officer and surveyor, shall cause to be affixed, and constantly kept in some public and conspicuous place of his office, a fair table of the rates of fees and duties demandable by law, and shall give a receipt for the fees he shall receive, specifying